

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The members of the new Democratic County Committee of the different towns are invited to meet in the Democratic Club room in Ottawa, on Thursday, May 31st, at 1 o'clock p. m., to effect an organization and begin active work for the campaign.

J. G. ARMSTRONG,
Acting sec'y.

Current Events.

The Democratic Convention of Maine was held on Tuesday. The administration was heartily endorsed, especially the President's conduct in refusing to allow fishing monopolies to evade the law (of immigration under contract) by shipping aliens in competition with Americans. The platform form declares that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation; that the surplus is a menace to business interests and economical government; and the tariff is so arranged as to foster wealthy monopolies at the expense of the people. It approves the efforts of the Democrats in congress to pass a bill which agrees with the utterances of the President on unjust taxation.

The North Carolina republican delegates to Chicago chosen on Thursday are all for Blaine. Two district delegates in Missouri and two in Maine, chosen Thursday, are also for Blaine, and two Missouri men for Gresham. The republican delegates from the Ogdensburg and Oswego, N. Y., and Helena, M. T., districts, are for Blaine. Hon. W. M. Springer has been renominated for congress in his (13th) district.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Springfield on Wednesday last. It was a very large and enthusiastic gathering, and eminently creditable to the democracy of Illinois. It is not necessary here to rehearse the proceedings at length. The nominees are as follows: Governor, Gen. John M. Palmer, ex-governor of the State; Lieutenant Governor, A. J. Bell; Secretary of State, N. D. Hicks; Auditor, Andrew Welch; Attorney General, Jacob K. Creighton; Treasurer, C. H. Wacker. Trustees of the State University, Homer Bevis, John Landrum, John Cunningham. The delegates at large to the St. Louis convention are Hon. William R. Morrison, James S. Ewing, N. E. Worthington, William C. Gandy, for this (8th) district; P. C. Haley, James W. Duncan, alternates; L. F. Beach, Daniel Compton; elector, 8th district, Edwin Porter; member State central committee, John C. Campbell.

The platform was largely the work of Mr. James H. Eckels of this city. It endorses the President and his tariff reform policy; demands a reduction in the State tax and reform in State administration; favors governmental inquiry into the causes of industrial disturbances, and arbitration in disputes affecting the public welfare; demands the construction of the Illinois ship canal; commends the administration's course in facilitating the adjustment of pension claims; opposes alien land-holding, and opposes restriction of immigration of honest men. To which was added a resolution thanking the President for the appointment of Melville W. Fuller to the Supreme bench.

The address of Governor Palmer, in accepting the nomination for Governor was a platform in itself, and from this key-note it is clear his canvas will be on State issues purely. The following sentences from his speech will outline his policy:

"No do I suppose that you have nominated me for the Senate of the United States. I suppose that you believe, and I know that you know that I believe, that the Constitution of the State of Illinois is a binding obligation. And when that Constitution declares that the Governor of the State shall not be eligible for any other office during the term for which he was elected, and he takes an oath to support that Constitution you expect to be obeyed. When I had the honor to be Governor of this State years ago I said I was the independent governor of the State of Illinois. I asked nothing of the Legislature. I asked them to do their duty to the people and I would do mine. If I shall be elected Governor again I will again be the independent Governor of the State of Illinois. I gave four honest years of service before and I will do so again if the people of this State shall honor me with their confidence; and, gentlemen of the convention, let me say to you that the time has come when the people of the State of Illinois shall be considered in our political canvasses. We have devoted years to the making of Presidents. Now, Illinois must have some trends, and we must appeal to the people of the State of Illinois to look after their own interest and inquire why things are as they are to day. We must inquire why it is that taxation has increased and is increasing. They must be told why it is that the State has become an object of such contempt that standing armies are raised in its midst to furnish mercenaries to Pennsylvania and Iowa—wherever and under what authority they act; how is it that private men may organize soldiers in the State, hirelings to go with their Winchester and overawe the people. If I am elected Governor the people of the State shall have a firm Government so far as it depends upon me; as firm as the law—no firmer; as weak as the law and no weaker."

The bill creating a department of labor has passed the Senate. It provides for a commissioner to collect information on labor topics and publish the same. The bill to prohibit the transportation of convict made goods beyond the limits of the States was made has been ordered to a third reading in the house. Mr. Plumb of this district opposed the bill on the ground that it interfered with inter-state commerce. Senator Blair has introduced a bill to enforce the observance of Sunday by prohibiting all labor, business or recreation which shall "disturb others" in any place in the U. S. Mr. Blair has evidently been come enamored with the Connecticut blue laws. Senator Culhoun's Hennepin and Illinois River ship canal amendment to the river and harbor bill has been accepted by the Senate.

The five new Methodist Bishops elected by the General Conference are J. H. Vincent, J. W. Fitzgerald, J. W. Joyce, J. P. Newman and D. A. Goodsell. The Presbyterian of the U. S., on Thursday, celebrated at Philadelphia the centennial of the establishment of the sect in this country.

A cyclone demolished a church, a hotel and several stores and dwellings at Argonia, Kas., on Wednesday evening. The storm damaged property at Sulphur Springs and at Corsicana, Texas.

The report that the "Q" striking engineers in the west had voted to declare war

strike off is denied. The eastern men have voted to continue it. This means that the Brotherhood will have to support the idle men until the strike is officially closed. The Aurora city council has refused to increase the liquor license beyond \$500.

The corner stone of the great Catholic University of America was laid on Thursday. Bishop Spaulding of Peoria made the principal address. Miss Caldwell, who founded the University, was the recipient of a memorial medal from the Pope.

JOHN M. PALMER FOR GOVERNOR.

The nomination of John M. Palmer for Governor by the Democratic convention at Springfield on Wednesday finds its chief significance in the confidence it bespeaks of ability to elect him. But for such conviction the convention would neither have asked him to make the sacrifice the nomination involved, nor would he have consented, at his age, to forego his personal ease and assume the labors and anxieties of the position for a mere forlorn hope. So, the delegates on getting together from every corner of the State and comparing notes realized that with a leader like him—a man who ranked among the great ones, not only of the State but of the nation—an extended and spotless career as a soldier and statesman—victory was surely within their grasp; and Gen. Palmer, with all his aversion to come out of his pleasant retirement, yet with his sagacity born of many bygone political experiences and successes, saw that the delegates in their judgment were right and he was unable to forego the temptation to crown his already long and brilliant career with so notable a triumph. It was like putting forward Thos. A. Hendricks, in 1876, for Governor in Indiana, and again in 1884 to take the second place on the Presidential ticket, to save to the Democracy a State otherwise hopelessly in the grasp of the opposition.

The name of John M. Palmer has been honorably conspicuous in the politics of this State for over forty years. Born in Kentucky in 1817, he came to Illinois in 1831, and as early as 1841 was elected Probate Judge of Madison county. In 1847 he was elected a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1848, an instrument to the wisdom of which Illinois owes more than to any other cause the career of prosperity and greatness upon which she entered from the date of its adoption. It dissipated at once the cloud of financial dishonor that so long had hung over the State, and raised her credit to a first place in the money centers of the world.

Though born in a slave state, like Lincoln, he also, like Lincoln, early foresaw the approaching doom of slavery; and though he had been elected to the State Senate as a Douglas man and a Democrat, when it was proposed, in 1856, to re-elect Gen. Shields to the U. S. Senate as a supporter of the Nebraska bill, he was one of five other Democrats in the legislature of that year who refused to enter the Democratic caucus, and thus brought about the election of Lyman Trumbull to the U. S. Senate. Though severely denounced as an act of treachery to the party at the time, subsequent events abundantly vindicated the sagacity and wisdom of the movement.

When the war broke out he entered the army as Colonel of 14th Ill. Infantry, and soon rose to the rank of Major General of Volunteers. As such he took a conspicuous and honorable part in many memorable campaigns and battles, which it would occupy too much space here to recall,—ending his army career in charge of the military administration of Kentucky. In 1865, during which, it is only necessary to say, he won the highest applause of the loyal element of that State and was as heartily exonerated by the rebel element.

In 1868 he was nominated by the republicans and elected Governor of Illinois. His administration was noted for its wisdom and rigid economy, a notable instance, illustrating the latter, being that he asked for but \$1,500 a year to keep the governor's mansion and grounds in order, a sum which he rigidly devoted to that object, showing annual vouchers for every penny; while his successors have demanded and expended as high as \$25,000 a year for the same purpose, really lavishing the larger part of the sum on balls, entertainments, receptions, &c., and devoting comparatively little to the only purpose for which the appropriation is justifiable.

It was while Governor that Gen. Palmer, on constantly recurring occasions, had his old democratic instincts, which never had been obliterated, outraged by the contemptuous disregard and violation of the rights of the States in which the Republican national administration at the time so freely and wantonly indulged; and when at length this sort of usurpation was brought home to him in a provokingly aggravating form by the President ordering Gen. Sheridan, after the Chicago fire, to bring a portion of the regular army to that city to maintain order, when the constitution made that the peculiar care and office of the Governor of the State. Gov. Palmer entered a prompt and vigorous protest, and although not disregarded, it was treated with such supercilious hauteur at Washington, that from thenceforth may be dated the estrangement of Gen. Palmer not only towards Gen. Grant but the Republican party, and from his retirement from office in 1872 may be dated his full return to the Democratic fold, from which he had departed, on account of the slavery question, in 1856.

Gen. Palmer promises, though, not to forget and ignore the national issues; to give his particular attention in the coming campaign to state affairs—to show up the reckless extravagance of Republican rule in Illinois, in consequence of which, in spite of the fact that the State is out of debt and has a large annual income from the Ill. Central Railroad, the expenditures are now fully double what they ought to be—the taxes are double what they were when the

State was making heavy annual payments to wipe out her debt, and are 'double what they are in Indiana, Ohio, or any other Western State. It will be a campaign against a mighty cordon of boards and rings that are now robbing the people of Illinois hand over hand, and though they will no doubt fight like demons to hold on to their swag, it will be a battle to delight the soul of a giant like Gen. Palmer, and in which all the sympathies of the people will be heartily with him.

Our friend of the *Republican* has laboriously collected from high tariff exchanges a lot of English newspaper clippings which claim that— "If President Cleveland should be able to carry out his plan for admission into America free of duty," etc., etc., English goods would flood our markets, close up our works, &c., &c. But the *Republican* does not quote the *Pottery Gazette* of London which says emphatically that—

We sincerely trust, however, that English manufacturers and traders generally will look probabilities fully and squarely in the face. Immediately America reduces her tariff on manufactured goods she will have an enormous export trade, which she cannot now have on account of the cost of production, owing to high cost of material. Lower fiscal rates will alter all this, and then we shall find America a keener competitor, both in our own market, and all markets, than we have ever yet found any country. Let not America think that we expect to flood her with goods when any change takes place. She will do this for England and other markets.

The trouble with these quotations is that they do not stand on truth! The President is not a free trader; he never recommended free trade; the Mills' bill is not a free trade bill; it cuts the average import tax from 47 per cent to only 40 per cent; and the *Republican* and all other high-tariff, free-whisky-as-high-taxed-necessaries papers deliberately aim to deceive their readers into the belief that the Mills bill is a free trade measure and that the President recommends free trade. They simply do not tell the truth.

But while the editor of the *Republican* is quoting British authorities on "free trade" in America, will he republish this abstract of a lecture on "England and America" delivered in the trophy room of the American Exhibition in London, last season, before the President's message was written. Mr. Jeans is (or then was) Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute of England. The lecture was reported by the *Scientific American* as follows, the italics being our own:—

The lecture was the first of a series promoted under the auspices of the London Workingmen's Association. In the course of his remarks the lecturer said that the American resources were infinitely in excess of those of Great Britain, and unless the working population of the latter country were to atone for their deficiencies in this respect by greater industry and a more extended use of mechanical appliances, so as to economize labor and produce cheaply, they would not be likely to hold their position in the race. There was not much danger of American competition in manufactured goods for a long time to come. Fully 80 per cent of the exports from America took the form of raw materials. If American protection were continued at its present range, England would not have much fear as regards manufacturers; but if the tariff were abolished, the industrial prospects of England would become very much darker, in consequence of the enormous resources that America possesses for cheap production. The lecturer concluded by referring to the extent to which national prosperity and industrial prospects were affected by military and naval expenditure. He mentioned as a striking fact that at variance with the general opinion of economists and politicians, that the United States had actually since 1861 expended 921 millions sterling (4,605 million dollars) on their army and navy, as against 636 millions sterling (3,180 million dollars) in England. But at the present time the annual expenditures on this account in Great Britain was £35,000,000 to £40,000,000 (£175,000,000 to £200,000,000) a year as against about £13,000,000 (£65,000,000) in America, so that the English per capita expenditure was about 30s. (£1.50) as against 4s. 3d. (£1.00) in the United States. America had, however, the further advantage of having only a comparatively small handful of men withdrawn from industrial and productive occupations for military purposes, whereas England has over 200,000 of the flower of its manhood that were not only producing nothing, but hanging like a dead weight around the neck of the productive community.

Mr. John Dunlap, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Pittsburgh, who has been engaged in the tin industry for the past fifty years, and who has one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the country, has prepared an open letter in which he unqualifiedly indorses the Mills bill now pending, and earnestly urges Congress to pass the same, saying it will prove a blessing to the country. Referring to President Cleveland's administration, he says: "I did not vote for him, but I now wish to say that I made a mistake in not doing so, as he has given the best administration we have ever had. He deserves the thanks of the whole country. If he is again a candidate I will do all in my power to elect him."

In all the discussion about the Negro Problem in the South, Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has hitherto maintained silence. But he has now written for the *Forum* an article, which will appear in the June number, wherein he gives a resume of the experience of South Carolina when the State Government was in the control of the Negroes. It is a frank and strong statement of the South's convictions about Negro supremacy in politics.

Are farmers who want an American market anxious to have it (the President's tariff policy) adopted.—*Republican*.

Will the *Republican* please tell us when it is likely that the farmer will have a "home market" if the present system is continued? Will it be within 50 years? or 200 years? or when?

THE BROAD FIELD.
Of Life Opened to Twenty-Five High School Graduates on Thursday Evening.

The seats for the Commencement of the High School were placed on sale on Monday morning at eight o'clock, but by seven the lobby of the Opera House, the steps and the walk in front of the great doors were packed with a shoving, squeezing mass of perspiring humanity, whose only ambition was to get seats somewhere on the lower floor, it mattered little where. The 125 tickets given out to the graduating class, had filled the first three rows, and by eight-thirty o'clock every seat on the first floor was represented by a coupon ticket. The gallery was taken by Tuesday evening, after which tickets could not have been procured at three dollars per head.

Thursday afternoon's rain, which continued without intermission until Friday, did not appear to dampen the ardor of those who held pasteboards, but like the late lamented Mr. Tascott, they got there just the same, and when the curtain rolled up at 8 o'clock, the house was packed from the orchestra to the gallery doors. It was a more intelligent assemblage than had filled the house during the season, in fact since "last year." Wealth, beauty and fashion were there, but fashion had her little pinions dampened by the sizzly-sozly atmosphere, and was rather subdued than otherwise.

The stage was tenanted by the graduating class, twenty-five in number, ranged in three rows, with Profs. Colton, Bigham, Wheeler and Brode, and Misses Tucker, McDougall, Fuller, DeLangueau, Judd and McNair, at their right, presenting a very attractive appearance. There is something so saccharine about a graduate, a girl graduates that her presence, like music, lends enchantment, etc. There were twenty-one of these sweet creatures, Mac E Colwell, Grace R. Lee, Mary E. Hoffman, Ellen L. Lovejoy, Susie Halden King, Jessie F. Lillis, Mary E. Read, Bertha V. Finley, Mamie E. Holmes, Nettie E. Ellsworth, Harriet C. Fornahals, Mabel Fuller, Elizabeth G. Hodgeman, May J. Kelly, Rosamond M. L. O'Connor, Ray R. Zelluff, Elizabeth Z. Wilson, Sallie P. Waterman, Ella L. Rugg, and Harriet L. Rowe. They were robed, with but few exceptions, in pure spotless white, and each looked as bewitching as well, as a girl graduate can look. The young gentlemen, Geo. P. Hille, Ralph E. Sapp, Harry P. Center, Dwight C. Meigs and Will B. Hunt, were a manly looking quintette, and departed themselves with becoming modesty.

A much smaller number than usual, but six finished in the Classical course, three in the Latin Scientific, five in the modern language, and eleven in the English branches. Miss Hoffman stood highest in Classics and general standing, Harry Center lead in Sciences and Modern Languages, Miss Hodgeman was first in English, while the greatest improvement during the course was shown by Miss Ellsworth, thus entitling them to essays, while Geo. Hille, Dwight Meigs, Miss Finley, Will Hunt, Miss Read, Ralph Sapp and Miss Rowe were elected by the class. The evening's exercises were opened by a very fine overture by Willis' orchestra, followed by the

the very creditable production of Miss Hattie Rowe. A welcome was extended to the parents and friends of the class, the trustees and teachers, and to the patrons of the school in general. Their school career had closed, a career unexplored and of greater import lay before. The school life with its associations was relinquished with sincere regret. Whether they had profited by their four years of study—time would be the only judge. To the schoolmates of younger years, to whom they were bound by ties of affection, Miss Rowe tendered a pleasant welcome: "As we pass beyond the portals, and no longer rank as schoolmates in your band, may all success attend you as you labor faithfully in the dear old school, which year by year gives out recruits to true manhood and womanhood." Miss Rowe's essay was nicely worded, teeming with beautiful passages and quotations, and was delivered in excellent taste.

HARRY CENTER, of the class, spoke upon "A Scientist and his Discovery," enlogizing Le Blance, the discoverer of sodium. His oration was filled with interesting scientific drift and exhibited a taste of the "unknown" seldom found in youths. The discovery of sodium was a triumph of chemistry which had accomplished more for the cause of mankind, than any other mineral, and had simplified and made possible results which had baffled science for centuries. His delivery and language gave evidence of close application, and the oration was well received.

A DAY IN ANCIENT ATHENS was the title of a descriptive essay by Miss Evelyn Hoffman. The beautiful temples of antiquity were described in a very pleasing manner, and the attention of audience was well maintained. Miss Hoffman used few gestures, but her voice was strong and clear, penetrating to all parts of the house without apparent effort upon the part of the speaker. Her delivery was among the most deserving of compliment.

RALPH E. SAPP delivered a highly enlogistic oration upon the life and deeds of Abraham Lincoln, from the cradle to the grave. The history of the great Illinoisian is too well known to make extracts interesting, although the speaker displayed considerable ingenuity in weaving "dry history" into an entertaining subject. His voice was far reaching and manner of delivery very creditable.

BY THE GATE OF THE SEA, a poetical essay, by Miss Nettie Ellsworth, the "poetess" of the class, was full of fine com-

parisons and proved very interesting. Miss Ellsworth has an unusually well developed talent for one scarcely entering womanhood, and should her tastes continue in the line of poetic composition, La Salle county may yet claim a poetess of no mean ability. Miss Ellsworth seemed at her ease on the rostrum, and her delivery was very acceptable.

CURTAIN. The curtain was rolled down on the first act, and as the big evergreen arch, bearing the glass motto "Dig," a genuine gold lined spade dangling beneath it shot out of view, the orchestra rendered sweet strains of music and the audience divided its attention between a heavy bank of flowers and ferns on the right, a collection of pot flowers on the left, and miscellaneous conversation. The intermission was followed by THE KEY OF ALL AGES; a very monetary essay by Miss Molly Read. This key was persistence, the opener of the doors of knowledge. When it was bright and untarnished, it would unlock the secrets of all time, but when rusted by disease and bent by diversion, it lost its power and many years would scarce restore its lustre. Miss Reed's production displayed considerable use of the "key."

WILL B. HUNT in an oration on "orators and oratory" attempted, with considerable success, to disabuse the public mind of the idea that orators and oratory, are mere gifts of nature. True, the voice and natural manner of delivery had much to do with success; but to become an orator, such as Demosthenes, Cicero, the Pitts, or Webster, required years of close application and a vast fund of learning. A cracked voice in a high minor key was as interesting when discoursing burning sentences as the voice of a Cicero.

THE SWEET SINGER OF ISRAEL, an essay upon the life and deeds of David, the psalmist, was the creation of Miss Bertha Finley. Music had great power over man, and in it was the secret of David's power and success with the armies of Israel. Under the inspiration of his matchless verse the hosts of Palestine had marched to victory, and when night overtook them, they had lifted up their voices in the same grand measure to the throne on high. His verse was not of man, but of God. Miss Finley seemed very earnest in her delivery, which was in keeping with her subject.

DWIGHT MEIGS, the historian of the class, gave a very pleasing "class history," in the style of the much mourned Mr. Johnson. His opening, "Ye who have listened with credulity to the ominous predictions of modern Elijahs; ye who believe that time will fulfill their prognostications, attend for a moment to the glorious history of these would-be Alumni," was rather unique, and the remainder of the oration was in keeping with its extravagant and highly amusing standard. His delivery was easy and natural, making his effort very entertaining.

AUF WIEDERSEHEN; a story, by Gertrude Hodgeman, was, both in composition and delivery, worthy of "honorable mention," if any one of the essays or orations could be spoken of as superior to another. It was a tale of a mother whose son had left for the war, and the reception of the news of his death. The plot was excellent, and her delivery had in it the elements of force and expression, both in countenance and attitude, and while not perfect, showed the gradual improvement of hard work. After an intermission during which Mr. Willis caused the bows to scrape, and the various other instruments to make their presence known,

PROF. COLTON came forward and in a voice which was sometimes choked with emotion bade good by to the school and to Ottawa. His years here, he said, had been the happiest of his life, though they have been years of hard, earnest work. He thanked all with whom he had been associated. His words to the class were exceedingly well chosen. He then presented the class with their diplomas of graduation as the names were called.

Geo. Hille, the valedictorian, then bade all a sad farewell, thanking the teachers, trustees, and patrons of the school for their interest in its welfare. He made a very acceptable address, one of the best of the evening.

The exercises closed with the class song, in chorus, the production of the pen of Miss Nellie Ellsworth. It was very pretty and nicely rendered, closing with this sweet chorus: Then farewell, dear friend farewell, We part—the time draws near; We'll not forget in future years, The ones that loved us here.

BANQUET AND RECEPTION. The Sixth Annual Banquet and Reception of the High School Alumni was held at the army rink last evening, the banquet taking place at six o'clock, and the reception at nine. At the banquet, T. E. Mackinley officiated as Toast Master, and the following toasts were responded to: Address of Welcome.....Pres. J. A. Green Co-education.....Mr. E. C. Swift The Library.....Judge Evans America.....Mr. Jos. Jagger The Three R's.....Miss Jennie Smith Class of '88.....Mr. Harry Center The High School Girl.....Rev. Edwards Wise and Otherwise.....Miss Mary Miller During intermissions between the third and fourth, and sixth and seventh responses, music was rendered by Messrs. Hook, Trimble, Day and Degen, and Willis' full orchestra. The reception was one of the finest gatherings in the season, and was very largely attended.

The La Salle *Demo-Cracy* says that on last Monday a 15 year old girl of the southside disappeared and all trace of her has been lost. A woman from Milwaukee was visiting at Oglesby last week and the girl was seen in her company several times. In fact, the woman has made several visits of late to that village, and it is suspected she has coaxed the miss away, and taken her to the horrors of a Wisconsin stockade den.

FELT THEIR PULSE.
And Thinks a Street Railway Could be Made to Pay in this City.

Mr. L. A. Marshall, a Chicago contractor, accompanied by C. E. Hall, of the Chicago North Side Street Railway, were shown about the city on Wednesday by Mr. Hull and others, and met a number of prominent business men and capitalists at the Clifton Hotel in the evening. Mr. Marshall was asked to state his impression of the ground, and, if he was favorably inclined, under what conditions he would build a surface road.

Mr. Marshall, who is interested in the Ottawa Fire Clay and Brick Co., stated that he had met Mr. W. H. Hull about ten days ago, and in speaking of street railways, had been assured that inducements would be offered for a road in this city. He had consulted Mr. Hall, who had come down with him and looked the situation over; and was pleased to say that the latter's judgment was that, if the council would give a right ordinance, a 2 1/2 to 3 mile road might be a possibility as a business venture. It would be some time before it could be made to pay any more than expenses. He desired to consult with the business men present, and see what kind of a reception a road would receive, and what would be considered a liberal franchise, before making farther investigation, and would like to have an expression of sentiments.

Mr. Hall had made some suggestions as to an ordinance, and the city attorney and his attorney could meet and agree upon the different points, to present to the city council:—

1st. As to the time for which a franchise would be granted; he would expect to be exempt from competition for at least a few years. Towns had usually given franchises for 50 years; some more.

2d. Exemption from license fee. In Chicago the roads pay \$50 per year for each car. This could not be expected here, and was no longer customary. (?)

3d. The company would not expect to keep in repair any portion of the street not covered by its tracks.

4th. A T rail might be used upon unimproved streets, and flat rails on graveled streets.

5th. The number of cars and time table should be left until the time of agreement, but it would not pay to run more than five cars, at intervals of a half hour. This matter should be left to the company for at least five years.

6th. The ordinance should not compel the company to run conductors, thus having to hire two men to a car. The company's only show would be bobtailed cars, viz.: a car with but one end for ingress and egress, with a driver and a cash box for fares. Double end cars would not pay.

7th. The company should not be compelled to heat the cars.

8th. The cars should not be compelled to stop, excepting at street intersections, to take on and let off passengers. As a double track would not pay, the cars would be compelled to make time, and could not stop between crossings.

9th. The fare should be six cents for single rides, or twenty rides for \$1.00. The six cent fare would take in none but transients, as residents could buy tickets.

10th. The company would expect the exclusive right to occupy the streets within a stated period, to be agreed upon, as it would be no more than just that if any benefit could be derived from it, the pioneer company should reap it.

11th. The company should be exempt from tax for 5 years. This, however, might not prove legal, and would not be strongly insisted upon.

Mr. Marshall added, that to equip and operate a 3 mile road would cost \$35,000, and to induce capital it must be protected. Ottawa capital would be given preference if it desired to invest. If an ordinance could be prepared at once covering these points, the road would be ready within three months.

As to the route of the proposed road, he stated that, if built, it would start at the Driving Park, proceed west on Norris st. to Columbus, down Columbus, past the Rock Island depot, Supreme Court, etc., to Main st., and west on Main to Clay, south on Clay to Webster or Cass,—if to Cass, west to Ottawa ave., and thence to the cemetery,—if on Webster, then to Tyler, and south on Tyler to Cass, west on Cass, etc. The Main st. line would be tapped at La Salle st. and a line run across the Illinois bridge, up the south hill. Later on a branch would be constructed to the east side, but that was not now contemplated.

Most of the gentlemen present were very favorably impressed with the project, and steps will be taken at once toward forming an ordinance suitable both to the city and Mr. Marshall. It will be a good thing for Ottawa, and facilitate travel to a considerable extent, being also a great aid to business.

The Western Window Glass Beneficial Association met at Pittsburgh on the 8th with Mr. Catlin of this city in the chair. Trade was reported backward, but in view of large building operations in the west better times are expected. It was decided to go out of blast on June 15, two weeks earlier than usual; and though it was not so decided an impression prevailed that work would not be resumed before October 1. A month later than usual, though this latter was not positively decided upon.

Mrs. O. W. Bollmeyer, treasurer, reports that the Ladies' Relief Society began the year October, 1887, with a balance of \$13.50, and received up to date \$288.86, making a total of \$302.35. \$175.35 were expended, leaving \$126.41 cash on hand.